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Military Operations

RELIGIOUS SUPPORT TO FORCE XXI  
U.S. ARMY CHAPLAIN UNIT MINISTRY TEAMS

**Summary.** This pamphlet describes the basis for developing doctrine, training, leader development, organizations, and materiel changes focused on soldiers (DTLOMS). It provides requirements and solutions for religious support to soldiers across the full range of military operations. It provides the framework to describe what religious support and required capabilities are necessary to provide ministry in the Army of the 21st century.

**Applicability.** This concept applies to all Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) activities which develop DTLOMS requirements and products.

**Suggested improvements.** The proponent for this pamphlet is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Combat Developments. Send comments and suggested changes or improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) through channels to Commander, TRADOC, ATTN: ATCD-BP, Fort Monroe, Virginia 23651-5000. Suggested improvements may also be submitted using DA Form 1045 (Army Ideas for Excellence Program (AIEP) Proposal).

**Availability.** This publication is also available on the TRADOC Homepage at <http://www-tradoc.army.mil>.

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Chapter 1  
Introduction

**1-1. Purpose.** This concept describes the religious support that the Army needs while conducting the full range of military operations in support of Force XXI Operations.

- 1-2. References.** Required publications are—
- a. AR 165-1, Chaplain Activities in the United States Army.
  - b. FM 8-51, Combat Stress Control in a Theater of Operations. Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures.

- c. FM 16-1, Religious Support.
- d. FM 100-5, Operations.
- e. TRADOC Pam 525-5, Force XXI Operations.
- f. TRADOC Pam 525-68, Concept for Modularity.
- g. Chief of Chaplains' Vision "Chaplain Support for Force XXI".

**1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms.** Abbreviations and special terms used in this pamphlet are explained in the glossary.

## Chapter 2

### Overview

**2-1. Why the concept is needed.** The conceptual foundations of the 21st century require an innovative approach to religious support to remain relevant and current with the evolution of warfare. Those conceptual foundations include a rapidly changing world, a digitized Army, an emphasis on future technologies and information operations, battlefield framework, and an “empty battlefield.”

a. Digitization, redesign of the force structure, dispersion on the battlefield, and more frequent deployments increase the complexity of how unit ministry team (UMT) personnel deliver comprehensive religious support to the individual soldier, family member, and other authorized personnel. The Chaplaincy must continue to adapt and train new technologies, systems, and structures to remain integrated in America’s Army.

b. This concept is needed to address the impact on religious support in the 21st century from the rise of nationalistic movements, the rejection of traditional western ideologies, the dramatic shift in political/cultural values, ethnic and regional conflicts, unconventional warfare, and non-nation militias.

### 2-2. Threat and assumptions.

a. Threat. The dynamics of the continually changing world, as well as political, economic, and military situations, dictate the necessity for UMT personnel to deploy anywhere in the world and conduct religious support operations. The growing persecution of religious groups, including incidents of intimidation, arrest and terror, can affect soldiers and their families. This trend emphasizes the urgent need for religious support from UMT personnel. Multinational and multidimensional requirements will increase the demand for UMTs to provide religious support in multiple theaters of operation at the same time in the 21st century. The successful performance of comprehensive religious support on the future battlefield requires that each UMT member be fully aware of threat ideology, doctrine, and capabilities. The UMT must continue to train effectively to meet future challenges.

#### b. Assumptions.

(1) First Amendment and Title 10 requirements and responsibilities will not change.

(2) The Army will continue to be a values-based institution.

(3) The Chaplaincy will continue to provide religious support as a team.

(4) The Chaplaincy will continue to be embedded in the Army’s force structure.

(5) The number of faith groups represented by the Chaplaincy will increase.

(6) Reliance upon the Reserve Components (RC) will increase.

(7) The Army will continue to become increasingly multicultural, complex, and religiously diverse.

(8) There will be a continued Army XXI requirement to provide quality-of-life support to soldiers, family members, and authorized civilians.

(9) Future military operations, characterized by increased dispersion and decentralized decision making, will increase leader and soldier stress.

(10) Soldiers will spend more time assigned to a homestation; but will deploy more frequently.

(11) Digitized religious support will not replace the requirement for “hands-on” ministry.

### 2-3. Limitations.

a. Some faith groups will continue to have shortages of chaplains.

b. Restrictions on funding will continue.

c. Reductions will continue in the infrastructure of the support base.

d. Modular units will not have embedded religious support (RS).

e. Modular Task Force make up may not reflect UMT alignments.

## Chapter 3

### Concept

#### 3-1. General.

a. The Army RS concept is for UMTs to provide seamless support from the installation sustaining base to the deployed unit. UMT organizations consist of a variable number of chaplains and chaplain assistants capable of providing RS to the Army in full dimensional military operations. These personnel, with their extensive training, skills, and capabilities, enhance the Army’s ability to execute force-projection operations doctrine as stated in FM 100-5, as well as emerging doctrine, per TRADOC Pamphlet 525-5.

(1) The Chaplaincy provides for the free exercise of religion for soldiers, their family members, and authorized civilians in a single seamless system. The UMT provides comprehensive RS and presents the power of God in the lives of soldiers, families, and authorized civilians.

(2) Chaplains continue to fulfill the responsibilities of staff officers on the commanders’ staff.

(a) In staff sections, chaplains provide commanders advice on religious support, morale as affected by religion, morality, and the impact of

religion on operations. Chaplains also may accompany or represent the commander, where appropriate, in dealings with local civic authorities and religious leaders.

(b) The role of the chaplain as an advisor to the commander can extend to representing or accompanying the commander in many situations, especially in stability and support operations (SASO) where commanders may need to deal with local authorities. In some situations, where civilian authority has disintegrated, local religious leaders may be essential contacts for establishing trust and for coordinating response to relief efforts.

b. Comprehensive RS will include the use of current and future digitized systems, audio and video equipment, communications equipment, and virtual reality to provide worship services, denominational services and pastoral care, and coordination with other staff sections. Digitized RS will not replace the requirement for "hands-on" ministry. While digitization will enhance the UMT's ability to provide RS, it cannot eliminate the need for the dimensions of compassion, caring, and personal presence.

c. Mission. The Chaplaincy mission is to provide total RS to America's Army across the full range of military operations - from war to peace. The UMT represents the comfort and hope of religion and truth in the high stress environment of military operations and frequent deployments, from the power projection platform to the most forwardly deployed element.

d. Responsibility. The commander is responsible for the spiritual well-being of the unit. The UMT is the commander's special staff section which implements the commander's religious support program.

e. Unit ministry team. The basic instrument for providing religious support, the UMT consists of at least one chaplain and one chaplain assistant. This team concept is built upon mutually supporting roles - combatant and noncombatant. UMTs, therefore, always deploy as teams. They must be tactically proficient, resilient, and capable of self protection. Team members must be qualified with the military skills to effectively support their unit (airborne, air assault, ranger, SF, etc.).

f. Team organization. Future teams will be modular in design, with the inherent ability to be tailored to support the full spectrum of military operations. Teams may consist of a variable number of chaplains, chaplain assistants, and other support personnel depending upon mission requirements. These UMTs must have religious supplies, advanced automation and communications equipment, and possess adequate tactical transportation and defensive weaponry to execute their missions anywhere on the battlefield.

g. The soldier. The soldier is the primary focus of RS. Technology will alter how war is waged, but fighting and winning the nation's wars will continue to rest on the soldier. Technology also will modify how the UMT delivers RS. Through the enhancement of digitized RS the Chaplaincy will meet the spiritual needs of the soldier. To meet the needs of the soldier, the needs of family members must also be met.

### 3-2. Religious support.

a. Strengthening national values. The Army Chaplaincy is that unique branch of service whose work enhances and strengthens institutional and personal values. The nation's values are rooted in the enduring values found in the core documents of the nation, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. These values were espoused by the founding fathers freedom, equality, justice, and human dignity. The sources of strength for the Army are those institutional values which include devotion to duty, integrity, courage, compassion, loyalty, competence, and selfless service. Our strength as an Army mirrors the very soul of the nation. The Chaplaincy adds the dimension of a loving and caring God to the environment in which soldiers and Army families live and serve.

b. Leader development. The UMT is uniquely placed and qualified to provide religious and moral leadership at all levels of command. During the 21st century, high quality soldiers will be empowered to operate independently and innovatively to the full range of their potential. The Army will place responsibility on the lowest level of leadership to make immediate, critical decisions. Values provide an important internal control in such situations. Soldiers who possess strong personal values, which are congruent with the Army's core values, can be expected to behave appropriately in ambiguous or uncertain situations. Values become an enabling force for the soldier. As the nation becomes more religiously and ethnically diverse, institutional core values will need to be taught to each generation. It is imperative that the Chaplaincy continues to encourage America's Army to reinforce the ethical behavior and guide the moral decision making process of its members. UMTs will be instrumental in the process of value development from initial entry training to combat operations.

c. Combat operations. Fundamental to Force XXI is the redesign of the fighting force and the re-engineering of the sustaining base. The Chaplaincy of Army XXI must be capable of providing RS to the Army at the strategic, operational, and tactical level, and must be prepared to provide support to Joint and Multinational Forces. Technology will link Chaplaincy-specific information, allowing interchange from strategic to tactical levels. Imperative to the success

of religious support of all levels of war is the Army XXI sustaining base.

(1) *Strategic religious support.* Emphasis at the strategic level will focus the worldwide coordination of joint services, multinational coalitions, and nongovernmental agencies to ensure requirements are met. Centralized management and decentralized execution will characterize efficient RS operations with a minimal sustaining base.

(2) *Operational religious support.* Operational RS ties together the support measures of strategic and tactical levels. Operational support is primarily the responsibility of the senior commander in the theater.

(3) *Tactical religious support.* Tactical RS is primarily the responsibility of the commander and is provided by the battalion, brigade, division, and corps UMTs during battles and engagements.

d. Sustaining base. Emphasis at the installation will be on providing the Army XXI sustaining base for quality of life to soldiers, family members, and authorized civilians. The installation UMT provides personnel with specialized skills for responding to the multiplicity of complex quality-of-life issues. The installation RS plan ensures seamless synchronization between the rear elements, families, and forward elements, to resolve issues which ultimately degrade the soldier's effectiveness.

### 3-3. Future operational capabilities.

a. Mobility. At a minimum, the UMT must have the same mobility assets afforded other staff of the unit they support in order to meet operational requirements. The elements of dispersion and survivability on the battlefield will amplify the requirement. The provision of RS on future battlefields and areas of operations will require the UMT to move further and faster than ever before.

b. Flexibility. The Chaplaincy must have the flexibility in force structure to satisfy the RS requirements of the unit mission. Flexibility encompasses, but is not limited to, tailoring, split operations, and specialized UMTs.

(1) *Tailoring.* Future UMTs may consist of a variable number of chaplains and chaplain assistants depending upon Mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops, time available, civilian considerations (METT-TC) and unit supported. If a mission requires the deployment and dispersion of independent company size elements on the battlefield, the Chaplaincy must have the flexibility to tailor a UMT for RS from existing organizations. This tailoring may include team members at company level for first line RS for casualties, emergency ministrations, peer counseling, and RS coordination.

(2) *Split operations.* There are times when the operation requires the UMT to conduct simultaneous operations at two or more locations on the battlefield. Currently, UMTs conduct limited split operations as an exception to doctrinal practice. To support Force XXI, split operations for RS may become the norm rather than the exception due to extreme operational tempos, dispersion, independent company-size (or smaller) operations, and direct casualty evacuation. Time, space, and lethality may prevent the continuous collocation of UMT personnel. Digitization and other enhancements inherent in Force XXI should increase the effectiveness of UMT split operations.

(3) *Specialized UMTs.* The Chaplaincy will have the capability of deploying UMTs trained in specialized skills in response to contingency operations, threat analysis, and the needs of the Army. This flexibility requires increased specialized training in languages, cross cultural relations, world religions, critical event debriefing, automation, and specialized military operations and pastoral care.

c. Advanced technologies ministry. The Chaplaincy will utilize advance technologies to enhance RS. Digitized capabilities will streamline staff functions, pastoral care, and ministration reporting for casualties. Various media, such as virtual reality and holographic projection, will enable UMTs to provide necessary real-time support to the 21st Century Land Warrior (21CLW) positioned outside physical contact.

d. Communication. The UMT must have interactive mobile communication capabilities to assess mission changes and battle track for timely RS delivery. These capabilities must be fully integrated with command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence (C4I) capabilities of the command. Additionally, UMTs must have intercommunication capabilities within the team during split operations.

e. Logistical supply. Future direct access to the Army Total Asset Visibility (ATAV) supply system will speed producer to foxhole delivery of RS supplies. In-transit visibility (ITV) technology will enable UMTs to monitor delivery of supplies and program RS accordingly.

f. Simulation. Interactive simulation and live modes will enhance UMT provision of RS on the battlefield through rehearsal with other battlefield operating systems (BOS). The combination of virtual, constructive, and live simulations must be utilized in institutional training for a realistic preview of varied operational environments. Likewise, integration into the army simulation systems will enhance soldier training with RS on the simulated battlefield.

## Chapter 4

### Implications

**4-1. Doctrine.** RS doctrine evolves from a prescribed, fixed framework to incorporate the dynamic changes of full dimension operations. It must be unconstrained and knowledge based. UMTs must think “change.” RS doctrine must be versatile, considering joint, multinational, and interagency operations. It must be filtered through lessons learned, tested during battle lab experiments, and validated during military operations.

**4-2. Training.** The Chaplaincy will develop modified mobile training strategies and individual skill training refreshers using virtual reality and interactive training. UMTs will require training on the equipment used to provide digitized RS. They must possess computer and information technology skills. Reduced resources will require more decentralized, distributed training. The use of digitized systems offer potential resource savings and UMTs must continue to train in the most realistic battlefield conditions possible. Integration of virtual, constructive, and live simulations with institutional curriculum must be pursued.

a. The frequency of deployments and the length of separations will generate an ever-increasing number of quality-of-life issues. There will be increased instances of marital, family life stress, and abusive relationships that require UMTs with specialized expertise in these specific areas. UMTs will require specialized training in Battle Fatigue Ministry, Combat Stress, Ethics and Moral Leadership, Critical Event Debriefing Training, World Religions, Family Systems Training, Clinical Pastoral Education, Suicide Prevention Awareness Training, and Victim Assistance Training.

b. UMTs will provide Moral Leadership Development Training, Army Core Values Training, Religious Education, and Suicide Prevention Awareness Training.

**4-3. Leader development.** UMTs must develop a broader understanding of the art of warfare by active participation in the Army Education System. The Chaplaincy must develop skills in the area of information management and must emphasize UMTs at the lowest tactical level of RS. Fulfilling staff responsibilities is critical to the UMT’s success in providing RS during military operations. Chaplains and chaplain assistants must develop military staff and leadership skills. UMTs must lead the Army in core values, ethics, and moral leadership training.

### 4-4. Organizations.

a. General. Most operations involving Army force projection will be joint or multinational efforts. UMTs must be tailored to support military operations which will include small, diverse units. UMTs must be linked by digitization.

b. Army XXI focus. The Army XXI UMT will continue to be embedded in the force structure of units. Even though the future is ambiguous and constantly changing, our primary focus remains providing RS to the soldier and other authorized personnel.

c. Specialized skills. Installation focus is on providing the soldier with a high level of quality-of-life support for the power projection Army. In order to provide effective installation support to soldiers, families, and other authorized personnel, UMTs must maintain adequate RS personnel, with the necessary specialized training to meet the challenges presented by the multiplicity of quality-of-life issues. Force structure on each installation must ensure that this support base is completely resourced. UMTs must be trained and resourced to meet the RS needs of an ever increasing diverse military community.

d. Chaplain Support Teams (TOE Series 16). These teams will be developed in the active force structure to meet the RS needs of modular units and contingency forces who do not have authorized UMTs. They will be modular in design with the inherent ability to be tailored to support any operational requirement. These UMTs must have religious supplies, advanced automation and communications equipment, possess adequate tactical transportation and weaponry to execute their missions and to sustain themselves anywhere on the battlefield. They must be trained, resilient, and capable of self-protection.

**4-5. Materiel.** The Chaplaincy must design, develop, and procure religious support equipment for the 21st century Army. Digitized RS requires deployable systems networked C4I, Personnel Service Support, medical staff, Civil Military Operations, logistics support and civilian agencies fully integrated, horizontally and vertically, using the most advanced communication and locator systems available. Digitized RS also requires chaplain-specific software, multimedia and additional interfaces with standard military systems for extracting and tracking information related to RS, supplies, and equipment.

**4-6. Soldier.** The soldier will continue to be the primary focus of RS. The future battlefield requires UMTs to be even more intentional about “hands-on” RS. The UMT brings the human dimensions of compassion, caring, and presence to the leader and soldier on the battlefield, enabling leaders and soldiers to remain “human” in what could become an environment of ethical and moral ambiguity. The Chaplain Corps must constantly remind the Army that the soldier is not a system; it must help prevent dehumanization of soldiers. UMTs must assess the effects of optempo, increased lethality, and technology on the soldier.

## Chapter 5 Conclusion.

The battlefield of the future requires Chaplaincy personnel who possess and model the core values of the Army, and are committed to selfless service. They must be well-educated, skilled in quality-of-life issues, pastoral counseling, world religions, and the impact of indigenous religions on military operations. They also must be well-trained staff officers and noncommissioned officers who understand their role in military organizations. The Chaplaincy has served God and this nation proudly in the past and will continue to do so in the 21st century.

## GLOSSARY

### Section I Abbreviations

21CLW	21st Century Land Warrior
ATAV	Army Total Asset Visibility
BOS	battlefield operating system
C4I	command, control, communications, computers, and intelligence
DTLOMS	doctrine, training, leader development, organizations, materiel, and soldiers
ITV	in-transit visibility
METT-TC	mission, enemy, troops, terrain, and time available and civilian considerations
MOOTW	military operations other than war
UMT	unit ministry team
NMS	National Military Strategy
NGO	nongovernment organization
RC	Reserve Components
RS	religious support
SASO	stability and support operations
SF	Special Forces

### Section II Terms

#### 21st Century land warrior

Soldier fully equipped with a personal integrated fighting system which includes integrated headgear, individual computer/radio, weapon interface, and protective and power source subsystems. The 21CLW system provides the individual combatant with total situation awareness and automated target hand-off capabilities in lightweight user-friendly system components.

#### Army XXI

Army XXI will be the product of the Force XXI process. Army XXI will be a knowledge- and capabilities-based, power projection army capable of land force dominance across the continuum of 21st century joint military operations.

#### Battlefield framework

An area of geographical and operational responsibility established by the commander; it provides a way to visualize how the commander will employ forces; it helps the soldier relate forces to one another and to the enemy in time, space, and purpose.

#### Civil-military operations

Activities conducted by units during military operations that enhance military effectiveness of the operation, support national objectives, and reduce the negative aspects of military operations on the civilian populace in the area of operations.

#### Combined operations

An operation conducted by forces of two or more allied nations acting together to accomplish a single mission.

#### Comprehensive religious support

Includes those pastoral acts, rites, ceremonies, sacraments, ordinances, worship and educational opportunities, pastoral counseling, and visits performed or provided for by the UMT. Comprehensive RS also includes battle fatigue interventions, moral and ethical counsel, social concerns, and advice to the command.

#### Digitization

The application of information technologies to acquire, exchange, and employ digital information throughout the battlespace. Moves digital data between combat platforms by adding seamless connectivity from the foxhole to the National Command Authority (NCA).

#### Doctrine

Fundamental principles by which military forces guide their actions in support of national objectives; doctrine is authoritative but requires judgment in application.

**Empty battlefield**

Describes the perception that a soldier is virtually alone on the battlefield; describes the changed appearance of the battlefield when soldiers begin dispersing and seeking cover in response to increasing lethality of weapon systems.

**First Amendment**

The First Amendment of the United States Constitution guarantees the right to the free exercise of religion. Being in the military does not deprive a soldier of this right.

**Force XXI**

Force XXI is the process of continuous transformation to achieve America's Army of the 21st century. The Force XXI process consists of a series of Advanced Warfighting Experiments, Battle Lab Experiments, Advanced Technology Demonstrations, Advanced Concept Technology Demonstrations, and Functional Area Assessments which are providing insights into required changes in doctrine, training, leader development, organization, materiel, and soldiers.

**Force projection**

The movement of military forces from the continental United States (CONUS) or a theater in response to requirements of war or military SASO. Force projection operations extend from mobilization and deployment of forces, to redeployment to CONUS or home theater, to subsequent demobilization.

**Full dimensional operations**

The application of all capabilities available to an Army commander to accomplish his mission decisively and at the least cost across the full range of possible operations.

**Installation sustaining base**

The force projection platform that enables UMT to be ready, deployable, versatile and capable of supporting a full range of missions.

**In-transit visibility**

Concept for identifying and tracking the movement of DOD sponsored cargo, passengers, and equipment from the point of origin to the receiving activity during peace and war.

**Interagency operations**

Operations conducted in conjunction with non-military organizations of the U.S. Government, Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) and Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs).

**Joint force**

A general term applied to a force which is composed of significant elements of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Air Force, or two or more of these services, operating under a single commander authorized to exercise unified command or operational control over joint forces.

**Joint operation**

An operation carried on by two or more of the armed services of the United States.

**Levels of war**

Strategic - concerned with worldwide and long-range perspectives. Promote national interests and, in specific cases, alliance or coalition objectives.

Operational - provides the vital link between strategic objectives and tactical employment of forces. At the operational level, military forces attain strategic objectives through the design, organization, and conduct of campaigns and major operations.

Tactical - concerned with the execution of battles and engagements. Fought to achieve operational results.

**Military operations**

Any military activity involving the uniformed services of the U.S.

**Military operations other than war**

A joint term that encompasses the use of military capabilities across the range of military operations short of war. These military actions can be applied to complement other instruments of national power before, during, and after war.

**Modularity**

Is a force design methodology which establishes a means of providing force elements that are interchangeable, expandable, and tailorable to meet the changing needs of the Army. MODULARITY will provide:

- Tailored functions and capabilities needed by force projection forces across the range of military operations.
- The methodology for the Army to achieve a force structure that will optimize rapid assembly of mission-oriented contingency forces that are effective and efficient.
- A means of rapidly identifying, mobilizing, and deploying doctrinally sound, sustainable, and fully mission-capable elements/organizations capable of operating in a joint and combined environment.

### **Moral leadership**

Focuses on those virtues and values that were present in the shaping of America and are still present in the contemporary military setting. It recognizes the inherent dignity of all people, the value of the state, and the virtues of good citizenship.

### **Moral leadership training**

Is a commander's tool to address the moral, social, ethical, and spiritual questions that affect the climate of the command and the lives of all personnel assigned to that command. When a commander implements the training it becomes a command class.

### **Multinational operations**

Describes military actions conducted by forces of two or more nations typically organized within the structure of a coalition or alliance.

### **Multiservice operations**

Describes military actions conducted by forces of two or more branches of America's armed services.

### **National military strategy**

Provides the principles to guide the employment of military forces.

### **Nongovernment organization**

Professional association, foundation multinational businesses, or other groups with an interest in improving the quality of life of people.

### **Personnel service support**

The essential personnel functions, activities, and tasks necessary to sustain all elements of an operating force in an area of operations.

### **Reserve Components**

Those units belonging to the United States Army Reserve (USAR) or the Army National Guard (ARNG), and/or those individuals in the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) or Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA).

### **Religious support**

Support given to soldiers, families, members of other services, retirees, and authorized civilians which is designed to meet their religious needs and/or to facilitate the free exercise of religion.

### **Seamless support**

Continuous support to soldiers (families and authorized civilians) and units from predeployment to redeployment.

### **Split operations**

Simultaneous operations conducted by the same UMT in two or more locations on the battlefield.

### **Stability and support operations**

Military activities during peacetime and conflict that do not involve armed clashes between two organized forces.

### **Threat**

The opposing force or potential enemy defined for training and planning purposes.

### **Title 10**

United States Code section 3073 (10 USC 3073), section 3547 (10 USC 3547), and section 3581 (10 USC 3581), establishes the position of chaplain in the Army and, together with regulation promulgated by the Secretary of the Army, prescribes the duties of that position. Commanders are also required by this statutory authority to furnish facilities and necessary transportation to chaplains to assist them in their performance of duty. Chaplains are required by public law to conduct religious services for personnel of the command to which they are assigned. The duties of chaplains beyond those specifically mandated by statute are derived duties, assigned by the Army, with extensive historical and legal precedent.

### **Unit ministry team**

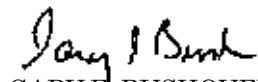
Religious support delivery system, consisting of flexible number of chaplains and chaplain assistants according to mission requirements and METT-TC. Consists of at least one chaplain and one assistant.

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